RAPID TRANSIT LITERATURE.

MR. BEWITT, FORMERLY MITOR, RE PLIES TO MAYOR GILROY.

Mays that the City Can Afford Rapid Trac att, Mewitt Styles that It Wouldn't Hurt the Circa Coudy, and that the Mayor Racors I.-Th. Fr. Maror Successes that it Must Be Reasons the Mayor Disn't Give that Les Rim to Opposs the Bill.

The Rapid Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce replied yesterday to Mayor Gilroy's letter to the Legislature on rapid transit. The reply of the Chamber was writ-ten by Abram S. Hewitt, formerly Mayor, and

sen by Abram S. Hewitt, formerly Mayor, and says:

Any utterance made by the Mayor in his official capacity is entitled to great respect and consideration, and should have weight with the Legislature in considering matters affecting the city of New York. It is very gratifying, therefore, to the committee of the Chamber of Commerce having in charge the bill prepared by that body for submission to the Legislature in reference to rapid transit to find that the Mayor is in full accord with them as to the necessity for improved rapid transit facilities in the city of New York, and that they are essential to its continued property and further progress. The Mayor, however, is of opinion that these facilities should be furnished by private capital, and that the city should wait until it is possible to secure from that source the means required for the execution of the undertaking. The Mayor admits that up to the present time it has not been possible to enlist private capital in the enterprise, but he hoves that in the gear future the end which we all desire may be obtained through the instrumentality of a corporation requiring no assistance from the Bublic treasury.

On what assurances the Mayor bases this opinion the committee is not informed, but if the Mayor be correct the attention of the Legislature is called to the fact that the bill submitted by the Chamber of Commerce provides for the execution of the work without resort to the city freasury in case any responsible corporation can be found that will undertake to construct the work with its own means. It is only if the event of the failure of the lipsid Transit Commission provided for in the bill to find any responsible parties to undertake the work on their own account that the intervention of the city is called for. The Chamber of Commerce, in common with the Mayor, will be greatly relieved if private capital shall be willing to undertake this great work, and so far as the Chamber shall have any influence it will be surfed in securing to such parties wery libe

large revenue will accrue to the city treasury or lower rates of fare be established for our citizens.

The Mayor, however, bases his objection to this course upon the constitutional limitation as to the amount of debt which may be incurred by the city, and he seems to be apprehensive that the limit of 10 per cent. upon the assessed value of real estate will operate as a fatal bar to the proposition to build a rapid transit roal with the money of the city. Taking the Mayor's figures as the basis for calculation, it would appear that on the 31st of December. 1884, there was a margin of over \$56,000,000 before the constitutional limit will be reached. The bill submitted by the Chamber of Commerce provides that under no circumstances shall the amount of bonds to be issued for the construction of the road exceed \$50,000,000. There is therefore at present a margin of more than \$5,000,000 over and above the constitutional limit, even if the cost of the work should amount to as much as \$00,000,000. The Mayor assumes that it will cost twice this sum—on what theory the committee is at a loss to conjecture. The highest settimate heretofore sumitted for the construction of the proposed work was that of R. T. Wilson & Co., who estimated it would cost \$50,000,000, and this amount is very largely in excess of the estimate made by the limit Transit Commission, who have been for two years considering the subject. But whether the Mayor be right or wrong in his seatimate, it is quite certain that under no circumstances could more than \$50,000,000 be expended under the proposed law. The Mayor admits that the margin for city indebtedness enlarges at the rate of \$5,000,000 per annum. Assuming that the rapid transit system would require five years for its construction, there would therefore be an additional margin of \$25,000,000.

The Mayor assumes that pending the expen-ditures of the money for rapid transit all other public improvements would be paralyzed. He states that the distribution of water, the com-pletion of the water system now under way, the pavement of the breets, improvement of the water front, erection of schools and all other public buildings would all be at a stand-still while the rapid transit construction is go-ing on.

on.

n making this statement the Mayor overks entirely the fact that the sinking fund
the city of New York contributes about
000,000 annually for the reduction of the
blie debt, and that during the last ten years
s fund alone has been sufficient to provide
trly \$84,000,000, out of which has been paid

\$80,000,000 annually for the reduction of the public debt, and that during the last ten years this fund alone has been sufficient to provide nearly \$80,000,000, out of which has been paid the enormous expenditures for the new parks, the new Croton aquefuct, new docks, new schools, new armories, new scriminal court shouse, and in fact the innumerable additions to the public property during the last ten years. All these great works have been constructed and pair for not only without increasing the city debt, but by its actual reduction since 1876 from about \$120,000,000 to about \$100,000,000 bin 1883. In other words, nearly \$100,000,000 in 1883. In other words, nearly \$100,000,000 for had been expended in payment of debt and on public works. The greater part of this vast amount has been expended since \$12,000,000 for dock improvements, over \$14,000,000 for good of the past should be paid for additional water works alone. \$12,000,000 for dock improvements, over \$14,000,000 for schoolhouses, about \$10,000,000 for schoolhouses, about \$10,000,000 for schoolhouses, about \$10,000,000 for heaving treets and avenues, nearly \$4,000,000 for paving treets and avenues, busile dobt during the progress of the construction of the rapid transit system, but there is every reason to believe that it will be steadily diminished in the progress of the construction of the rapid transit system, but there is every reason to believe that it will be steadily diminished in the progress of the construction of the financial aspect of the question has only received aonesided consideration." He says "the chief argument in favor of the employment of the chirty credit is that its bonds can be floated with interest at 3 per cent. This would not longer be true if the proposition to so greatly increase the city's indebtedness should be apacted into law. The mainstay of credit in the case of the individua

New York is probably the richest community on earth. It is east and I believe truthfully, that there is no other city that can burrow motion in the open market as charply as New York and to I be not, then, because within it is not then, because well as a car roter, and our good fails is unquestioned and unquestionable.

In the October number the Mayor inserts a table giving the estimated value of the avail-able assets of the city of New York in which the amount is summed up at \$550,000,000. the amount is summed up at \$550,000,000. In other work, New York city has anylor real estate seasing to other feet a deal, fore times the size of the present obligations. Seas,000,000, if any extraordinary present obligations of the mean transfer and the state of the present of the feet and the season to be incapited which would not a different between cas he incapited which would not be in the preposition of the same much to incur a city dute of same magnitude.

We find that the two million of people throng in New York sity, and practically furning the corporation, although at are not extraord, own real estate by the value of \$60,000,000 that they never regard to the same of \$100,000,000 that they rapidly the base in the world, that the same of magnituding and constantly increasing the property including the analysis of that reduction of the mortuges, amounts to the 17 these.

race amounts to tda 177.5.2h.

In the November number the Mayor says, in reference to the total value of the public and private property in how bork city:

The cleant estimate of the admin instint value of such property as the Commissioners have been able to find on which to take to a public form. First bless of deliars, therefore calmo upon to pay \$24,000. The great fact remains that New York cits is one of the furnes communities in the worst with enormous exporation pro erry and company were very small debt, that our take of largation is unceptionally small.

where compares favorably with that of any community on earth.

Comparing these statements of the Mayor, made after careful preparation and with due deliberation, with the hasty specification contained of the manner of the Mayor, which is a specification of the would seem that his apprehensions are clearly unfounded, that his objections are due come other reasons not given for his opposition to the measure upon which, according to his own admissions, depend the future growth and prosperity of the city of New York. His opposition cannot be due to pupile opinion, which is almost unanimous in favor of the construction of the work by the city if it cannot be secured by the agency of private capital. The Mayor in his article makes the following declaration:

I do not best age to any that the improvements is the administration of government are primarily due, not to the newspaper press, but to that public opin on which voices its first and fallest expression in the utterances of the newspapers. The constant criticism of the press undoubted is act as a stimulus and a corrective agency upon public officials so far as it represents its prevailing time of public opinion. Seyond that it is not pressessing the prevailing time of public opinion. Seyond that it is not pressessing the opinion opinion which the prevailing time of public opinion. Seyond that it is not pressessing the opinion opinion opinion opinion opinion of service because they will be entirely satisfied with nothing short of perfection, and the service is constantly improving because of the demand.

Bo far as improved rapid transit facilities are concerned, the demand is urgent, the press is unanimous, and public opinion has expressed itself to every organization which has a right to speak for the citizens of New York in favor of the bill approved by the Chamber of Commerce. The Union League Club last night approved the Chamber of Commerce bill.

DID SOLINSKA DROWN HIMSELF? Supposed Satelds of a Pole Whose Sweet

Thaddeus Solinska, a Pole, 30 years of age, who was staying with friends at 59 South Sec ond street, Williamsburgh, is believed to have jumped overboard from the South Sixth street dock in Williamsburgh early yesterday morning. According to the story told by Solinska's friends, Solinska came from Poland last September in search of his sweetheart, Irma Procky. She, it is alleged, fled from Poland to escape the attentions of a young Russian offi-cer. When Solinska arrived in America he went through several Polish colonies in and around this city, and, it is said, traced his sweetheart to a colony in North Fourth street.

Williamsburgh. When he went there about ten days ago he found the girl, it is alleged, associating with anything to do with him. Solinaka declared he would kill her and then himself; but before he would kill her and then himself; but before he could carry out his threat he was arrested by a policeman, and when arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court the next morning he was sent to jail for one day. He is supposed to have had more than \$1.000 in a beit around his body when he was arrested. On his release from jail he got drunk, and on Wednesday night he was in an apparently demented condition in the courtyard of 59 South Second etreet. Shortly before midnight he is said to have aroused the inmates of the big tenements in the neighborhood by shouting that, as long as from was dead to him, he was going to kill himself. He was subsequently seen running along Kent avenue to South Sixth street. He turned and went toward the river, and was not seen again.

It was said yesterday that Solinska's greatgrandfather was a Polish patriot. Solinska's father was a Polish patriot. Solinska's father was a Polish calle who married in England. When Thaddeus was six years old his parents died and he was sent to a maternal uncle in Poland, who adopted him.

NOW LEAVITT SUES MAURIAG. \$25,000 Damages Demanded of Him for

Estranging and Marrying Mrs. Leavitt. William E. Leavitt, a wine merchant of 573 Broadway, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of Queens county against Eugene A. Mauriac. of Mauriac & Bishop, stock brokers, at 38 Broad street, for \$25,000 damages for alienation of Mrs. Leavitt's affections.

The present suit is the sequel of two divorce suits brought respectively in South Dakota Laura F. White, daughter of the late Joseph White of Flushing, and niece of Loomis L. White, banker, of 2 Wall street. They lived when they separated, Mr. Leavitt objecting when they separated. Mr. Leavitt objecting to his wife's friendship with Mauriae. The two men had been friends, and Mr. Mauriae had been a constant visitor at Mr. Leavitt's house in Flushing, and at the house of Mrs. Leavitt's uncle, 5 East Sixty-sixth street, where the Leavitt subsequently went to live. There was a three-sided quarrel, and Mrs. Leavitt went home to her mother, who was living at Cooperstown. Afterward she went to bouth Dakota. There, on Jan. 11, 1802, she obtained a divorce from Mr. Leavitt, and two months later she was married to Mr. Mauriae at Yankton.

months later she was married to Mr. Mauriae at Yankton.

In July, 1803, Mr. Leavitt brought suit in Brooklyn for absolute divorce on the statutory grounds, and got a decree from Justice Culien. The case was appealed.

Mrs. Mauriac is 45 years old. Mr. Leavitt and Mr. Mauriac are over 50. Mr. Mauriac's father was a Frenchman, a teacher in Fairchild's Institute, Flushing. Mr. Mauriac has been a member of the Stock Exchange for some years, and is reputsed to be wealthy. Some time ago he began to call himself De Mauriac, but his business name remains unchanged.

The case will come up before Justice Bartlett in Long Island City to-day.

MRS. BEGGS WAS MURDERED. & Coroner's Jury Finds that Begg Caused the Woman's Death.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Dobbs in the case of Mrs. William Beggs, who died at her home, 71 Mangin street, on April 2. from a fracture of the skull. It was at first supposed that the woman had received the injury by falling against the edge of an iron sink. On the day of the funeral, however, the police received an anonymous letter saying that Mrs. Begge's husband had caused her death by hitting her with a heavy china bowl. Coroner Dobbs ordered the funeral stopped, and Beggs

Ing her with a heavy china bowl. Coroner Dobbs ordered the funeral stopped, and Beggs was arrested.

A remarkable variance of testimony was brought out yesterday. James Hughes of 340 Rivington street, who was at 71 when Mrs. Beggs received the fojury, said that the prisoner had not thrown a bowl at his wife. Then heacknowledged that he was asleep in another room, and couldn't say how the woman was hurt. Kate Ryan of 22 Broome street testified that she was visiting Mrs. Beggs on the night of April I. She said that she Bughes, and Mrs. Reggs were sitting in the kitchen about 9 o'clock. Reggs and his wife had a quarrel and the former threw the bowl at the latter, knocking her down. When he saw that the woman was seriously hurt, he said. (the I didn't mean to do that." Then they put Mrs. Beggs on the bed and sent for a doctor.

The jury found that Mrs. Beggs came to her death by teing struck bra bowl thrown by her husband. Goroner Bobbs held the prisoner without ball to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HOROWITZ HELD FOR LIBEL.

He Wrote a Circular that is Said to Have

Herman Horowitz, 51 years old, a peddler living at 114 Lewis street, was held for exam ination in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of libel. The complainant against him was Joseph Horowitz of 224 East Second street, who made affidavit that on March 26 the prisoner, under the name of Zot March 20 the prisoner, under the name of Zoi sgai Ish Horowitz, published a pamphlet in the Hebraw language with the intention of diagracing the compisinant.

Joseph Horowitz, his brother Mark, and his mother, Mark, are in business together under the firm name of "Widow Horowitz & Sonz."

They manufacture the Passover cakes known as metros. The circular stated that although a certificate had been given to the firm permitting it to bake matros, yet its members had violated the Sabbath by receiving two loads of flour one on Friday night and the otherfon Saturday afternoon; and according to Jewish law: "He loses public trust whosover slights the Commandments and has no fear of God." fear of God."
Complaint was made to the Chief Rabbi, and
the Horowitzes had to return the money to
every one who had bought matzes of them,
and grave complaints were brought against
them.

'I he Seventy-first's Armory Opening

The opening celebration at the new Seventy. first Regiment armory at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street will take place on Friday evening, April 20, the thirty-third anniversary of the regiment's departure for the war. The feature of the celebration will be the perform-ance of S. G. Fratt's "Allogory of the War in bong" with a chorus of 500 volces and an or-chestra and military hand of 10th. The produc-tion will be followed by a reception and danc-ing.

In these days of political unrest, when politicians are afraid of their own shadows, there is a great domain for seapegoats. Haif failes a beapegoat may not be just shat you are looking for, but it will help you to forget your troubles. The novel may be had of any bookseller.—Ade,

M'KANE STAYS IN SING SING.

AN APPEAL TO THE U. A. SUPREME COURT NOT A JAIL DELIVERY.

Counsel for McEnne Will Appeal from That and Will Try the Supreme Court Direct for a Habeau Corpus-Meantime & May Not Be Safe to Keep McKans at Work. Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has dismissed the second habeas corpus proceeding in his court by which it was sought o obtain John Y. McKane's temporary release from Sing Sing. McKane first applied for a writ alleging that he was imprisoned in violation of provisions of the United States Constitution which he set forth. His application was denied and he appealed to the United States Supreme Court. This appeal is pending. His new application is made, pending the appeal, under section 706, United States Revised

Fending the proceedings on appeal in the cases men-tioned in the three preceding sections, and until final judgment therein, and after final judgment of discharge, any proceeding against the person so impris-oned or commined or matrained of his liberty, in any Blace court, or by or mider the authority of any State for any matter so heard and determined, or in process of being beard and determined, under such writ of habeas corpus, shall be desmad null and void.

Rule 34—Custody of Prisoners on Habsas Corpus-Pending an appeal from the final decision of any court of sludge decising to grant the writ of tabless corpus-the custody of the prisoner shall not be disturbed. Fending an appeal from the final decision of any court of Judge discharging the writaties it has been issued, the prisoner abail be remanded to the custody from which he was taken by the writ, or shall, for good cause shown, be detained in custody of the court of Judge, or be emisgral boom recognizance as hereal

the prisoner shall be remanded to the custody from which he was taken by the writ, or rank; for sood rause shown, be detained in custody of the control of Judge, of be enlarged upon recognizance as herelasdier provided. Fending an appeal from the final decision of any court of Judge discharging the prisoner, he shall be enlarged upon recognizance, with street, for appearance to answer the judginest of the appeliate court, except where, for special reasons, sursine coght not te be required.

"This rule," Judge Lacombe says, "is determinative of the pending application. It supplements section 700, by providing that although proceedings against the person' by Hate Court or State authority are to be deemed null and void, the custody in which the prisoner was when he applied for the writ shall remain undisturbed despite the pendency of his appeal. Relator's counsel insist that this clause of the rule is inconsistent with section 700, and therefore void. Evidently the Supreme Court did not think so, or it would not have adopted the rule. In comformity to the regulations thus made by competent authority under a law of the United States, McKaneshould, during the pendency of his appeal from this court's denial of his first application, remain in the custody in which he was when such application was denied. In that custody he now is, and, therefore, he is not in custody in violation of a law of the United States, as alleged in the petition now presented.

Incidentally Judge Lacombe says: "Whether the daily imposition of hard lator is or is not a further proceeding against the prisoner's

Incidentally Judge Lacombe says: "Whether the daily imposition of hard labor is or is not a further proceeding against the prisoner's person is an interesting question, which, however, need not be decided on this application. This is not a proceeding to enjoin State officers from doing any particular act, nor to punish them criminally for an assault committed in violation of law, nor to recover damages from them civilly for some wrong done to the complainant."

So it may be that McKane will get rid of his job as clothing outter, pending these proceedings. Of course another appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court from Judge Lacombe's decision, and besides an application to that court direct for a writ of habeas corpus will be made.

M'KANE AS A WITNESS,

tify in Widow Bauer's Suit Against Him. With the exception of the imprisoned defendant, all the interested parties in the suit of Catharine Enuer, the widow of Paul Bauer of Grayesend, against John Y. McKane were present in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday when the case was called by Justice Pratt. The action is to recover the Baur property at Coney Island, which McKane pur-

erty at Coney Island, which McKane purchased under foreclosure proceedings, and to compel an accounting. Mrs. Baur contending that McKane purchased the property as her agent and swindled her out of a large sum of money.

George W. Roderick, McKane's lawyer, explained that McKane did not act as the widow's agent, but bought the property to protect his own rights. He said that it would be necessary to have McKane's testimony taken. Justice Fratt suggested that the case should go to a referee, but Mr. Roderick objected on the ground that his client desired to have the matter quickly disposed of. Mr. Grout, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that he wanted to have McKane testify in open court. Justice Fratt marked the case off the calendar, so that the lawyers could agree on some plan. Messrs. Roderick and Grout agreed that McKane should be brought down from Sing Sing to testify when the case comes up for trial next month.

NOT COMING HERE TO MURDER. Di Tomaso Denies the Sensational Accusa tions of His Two Accessers

The immigration authorities have detained for examination Loreto Di Tomaso, who ar-

rived on Tuesday from Italy on the steamship Columbia. Some time ago the Commissioner of Immigration received a letter from Biagio Di Vito of 113 Mulberry street asking to have Di Tomaso sent back to Italy when he arrived on the Columbia. Biagio said that Francisco was coming over from Salmona to kill him, so as to get all the Di Vito estate by marrying

as to get all the Di Vito estate by marrying Biaglo's sister. He added that Francisco had been in prison for attempted murder and was a desperate man.

A few days later Commissioner Senner received a leiter from Baffaele Di Bacco. 34 Mulberry street, asking the Commission to send back to Italy Loreto Di Tomaso, who was coming from Buggiano to kill him. He was coming on the Colombia. He said that Loreto had been living with his litalfaele's wife, and both were now coming to this comparty. Loreto had declared his intention of Auling Raffaele as the easiest way of stopping the annoyance of a troubiesome husband.

Temaso says he comes from Buggiano and is travelling alone. He insists that he doesn't intend to kill any one, desen't know Haffaele Di Hacco or his wife, but he admits knowing Biaglo di Vito.

A Child Accused of Fracturing His Piny mate's Shull With a Broom,

Louis Zacharias, aged 10 years, whose parents live at 1,080 Myrtle avenue, Williams burgh, is suffering with a fracture of the skull which, it is alleged, was inflicted with a broom by 10-year-old Walter Bauer of 3520-A Vernon avenue, a playmate. Bauer was arrested at his home yesterday morning on a warrant obtained by the injured boy's father.

When he was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court he denied that he struck Zacharias, and said the toy fell against an iron grating in front of a store in Myrile avenue, and in that way received his injuries. The alder Zacharias denied this and said his boy told him that Bauer struck him with a broom Justice Geetting paroled the young prisoner in the custody of a relative for examination on Tuesday. avenue, a playmate. Bauer was arrested at

The Telesem: Company Wants \$200,000. The Herzog Teleseme Company has presented to Comptroller Fitch a claim for \$200,000 against the city because the Police Department against the city because the Folice Department failed to use its signal system after agreeing to do so. The Folice Commissioners approved the system, but the Board of Latimate would not appropriate money to pay for it. The com-pany informs the Compiroller that it will ac-cept \$200,000 now, but if the claim is not paid immediately it will be increased.

Charles B. Reed Wants His Baughter. Charles H. Reed got a writ of habens corpus resterday from Justice Earrett in the Supreme Court to recover his six-rerr old daughter.
Jessie, from his mother-in-law Mrs. Julia
Curran. Mr. heed was separated from his
wife. She died last Navember, and Mr. Reed
has been trying to get possession of the child
since. He is manager of the printing department of Martin B. Brown, and has a salary of
\$10,000.

PERS FOR DEFENDING MURDER CASES, The City Has to Pay Them New if th Prisoner Wen't Hire a Lawyer,

One possible demand upon the treasury of the city was overlooked by the Board of Estimate in making up the budget for the current year and was not thought of until Hugh O Pentecost presented to Comptroller Fitch on Wednesday claims for defending two men indicted for murder. The city has been called on to pay some pretty steep bills for proseeuting murderers, but it had never before been asked to meet the expenses of the de-

The law under which the claims were made s chapter 521 of the Laws of 1893, and amends section 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The section reads as follows, everything after the first sentence constituting the amend-

counsel reasonable compensation for his services, to be paid out of the proper rund upon the certificate of the Judge of Justies presiding at the trial.

This amendment was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sauton, Jan. P. 18-3. It was one of the measures left in the hands of Gov. Flower after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The claims which Mr. Pentecest has filed are not very hig ones. That for defending Enristian Frethalter, Indicted for killing his wife, is certified by Judge Cowing at \$105, and that for defending Edward McKenney by Judge Martine at \$150. There is every probability that he will have to wait until next year before he can be paid unless the Legislature Comes to his relief.

It was under this amendment that Charles W. Brooke was assigned by Recorder Smyth as counsel for Meyer in the poisoning case. Of course, nothing is said in the law about disbursements, but Lawyer Brooke, putting a supposititious case yearerday, said:

Will any one contend that a lawyer has been reasonably compensated for his services if he only receives \$150, when the trial of the case has cost him \$275? I think not."

Then, too, a sum which might be reasonable compensation to one lawyer might be considered wholly inadequate in the case of another. One of the arguments advanced by Senator Saxton in support of his bill on its passage was that a man on trial for his life should have the benefit of the best counsel to be procured.

Recorder Smyth was averse resterday to discussing the merits of the law or the subject of reasonable compensation." He said that he had made two assignments of counsel under the law. He will have to determine what is reasonable compensation to be paid to Mr. Brooke.

The success of Senator Saxton in securing his amendment has led to the introduction to a further amendment provides that the several cities and counties of the State shall be burdened with the expense of defending indigent criminals for all serts of crimes and in all the courts of the State from the police court up, where counse

ONE JUROR OUT OF 54 TALESMEN. Dr. Meyer's Trial for Poisoning Baum Be-

Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer was put on trial yesterday, in the General Sessions, before Hecorder Smyth, for the second time for the killing of Joseph Heinrich Gustav Marie Baum, otherwise known as Ludwig Brandt, on March 30, 1892, at 320 East Thirteenth street, by the administration of antimony and arsenic, to obtain insurance on the life of Baum. A juror obtain insurance on the life of Baum. A juror went mad on the first trial. Charles W. Brooke, William J. O'Sullivan, and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler defend Meyer.

Fifty-four talesmen were examined, and one juror was obtained.

The forty-second talesman was John W. Wersebe, a salesman for sixteen years in the employ of Tellt, Weller & Co., dry goods, and the proprietor of a retail dry goods store on his own account at 2.254 Seventh a renue. He answered every question so clearly, briefly, and promptly that both sides made haste to accept him, and he was sworn in as foreman. There were the names of only twelve talesmen left in Clerk Fenny's wheel, and so Recorder Smyth went to the County Clerk's office and witnessed the drawing of 100 talesmen for today. After recess the twelve remaining talesmen were examined, but without accurring an

witnessed the drawing of 100 talesmen for to-day. After recess the twelve remaining tales-men were examined, but without securing an additional juror.

Then Recorder Smyth admonished Foreman Then Recorder Smyth admonished Foreman Wersebe not to talk of the case or to allow any one to talk about the case to him, and not to make up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant until the case was finally submitted to him, and adjourned the trial until to-day.

A HANDKERCHIEF AS A CLUE. Used in Pastening the Dorris Burglary on Janitor Wanicke,

Janitor Olaf J. Wanicke, who is accused of having broken into the house of W. H. Dorris, at 507 Sixth avenue. Brooklyn, on the night of March 24 and shot him through the thigh, after trying to stupely him by pressing a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over his face, was arraigned for examination resterday before Justice Tighe, in the Butler

terday before Justice Tighe, in the Butier Street Court. Mr. Dorris described his tussle with the burglar, but said that he could not identify him.

Miss Dorris identified a silk handkerchief of a peculiar red and black pattern as the one she had blacked up on the floor of the room directly after the flight of the burglar.

Detective Sergeant McCormick testified that he land arrested Wanicke after discovering in his apartments in the flat building of which he was the junitor, and which was in the rear of the Dorris house, two handkerchiefs almost exactly like the one Miss Dorris picked up. Wanicke at first admitted that the latter handkerchief belonged to him, but afterward denied it. nied it.
Justice Tighe held the accused for the Grand
Jury. Wanicke was released on \$3,000 bail,
furnished by Milk Dealer Charles A. Wecka.

THIS KILLING JUSTIFIED.

Salvator Peteren Acquitted of the Murder of William Barrett.

A jury in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday brought in a verdict of acquittal the case of Salvator Feirron, who was tried for the killing of William Barrett. The testimony showed that on the night of Feb. 10, Barrett, while drunk, broke into the apartments of Feirron at 20 Carroll street, and was mortally stabled in the abdomen by the latter, while defending his wife and children from violence at the hands of the intruder.

That is a good and valuable thing that some high-minded men in Brooklyn are doing year after year for the free entertainment and instruction of school children. They give every spring a series of free historical lectures by the masters of some subject of peculiar interest. One year the history of Brooklyn was the theme. This is the third year and the subject is of broader interest. "The War of the Rebellion." The course is to consist of lectures or addresses by living Generals who took part in the war. The first lecture, on April 13, will be by Gen. S. L. Woodford on the outlook of the rebellion. On April 20 Gen. O. O. Howard will describe the campaign of Gen. Mc-Dowell, including Buil Run. On the third Friday April 27. Gen. Martin T. McMahon will tell the story of the battle of Gettysburg. On Friday, May 4, Gen. Henry W. Slocum will describe The March to the Sea." The fifth of the free lectures will be by Gen. Paniel Butterfield, and will consist of "Ancelotes of the War." On Friday, May 18, following Gen. Butterfield. "The Naval Battles of Fort Fisher" will be the subject of an address by Capt. James Parker. Last of all and seventh of the series will be Gen. Horace Porter's lecture on Friday, May 25, on Appomatics—the Close of the War." The lectures will be given in All Souls Church, in South Ninth atcest, near Feddord avenue. School children above 13 years of age are invited free. The gallery is reserved for adults at 10 for the course, which is called. "The All Souls Hatorical Lectures." All lickets must be gotten of the Rev John C. Adams, 110 Hoss street, Brooklyn.

The "Heirzes" to Go H etc. theme. This is the third year and the subject

The " Heiresa" to Go H eu.

The Board of Special Inquiry on Eilis Island have decided that the three women who came from Italy in search of a fortune of three milfrom Italy in search of a fortune of three interesting the line live, or about \$540,000, must go back. The women are Catharina Bernato, her demented daughter, Anna Amelia, and the "heiress" Antonia Maichaddi. Nohody has appeared to confirm their story and unless a writ of habeas corpus saves them back they will go.

On Sirthe for Two Hours. A strike which lasted two hours took pines resterday on the new Majestic Hotel, Seventysixth street and Eighth avenue. The plaster-ers complained that a foreman had tried to force the men to were more than eight hours a day and fity of them struck. The foreman was discharged and the men went back after having been out two hours. THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

GOF, FLOWER WILL ORDER A NEW INTESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES,

The Roard of Managers Answer the Charges and Ask that They Be Dismissed. Which Request the Governor Nays He Will Deay. ALBART, April 12.- Gov. Flower to-day received the answer of the Board of Managers of the New York State Reformatory at Eimira to the charges recently preferred against the

Board. When Gov. Flower was asked what action he proposed to take he replied: "I shall deny the request of the managers to dismiss the charges preferred against them, and shall appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to investigate these charges to the bottom and to ascertain the truth with reference to the management of the Reformatory. Pending this investigation and my decision upon the charges, I shall request the Board to suspend Mr. Brockway from the position of Superintendent." The answer of the Board of Managers says:

We severally deny that a committee of the State Board of Charities, appointed with the approval of the Governor, made a thorough inquiry, and upon the com-plation of its labors submitted the record of evidence taken to the State Hoard of Charities. We further sev-erally deny that on March 1d, 1804, the State Board of Charities, at a special meeting, and after an exhaustive examination of the recorded testimony, unanimously adopted an official report, a copy of which accompanies the said charges, and is made a part and parcei thereof the said charges, and is made a part and parcel thereof. We further severally deny that any one of the charges of findings in the said report of the State Board of Charties is justified or supported by the official report of all the testimony or by the testimony taken upon any inquiry. We further severally deny each and every of the allegations that, notwithstanding the findings of the State Board of Charties, we, constituting the said Board of Managers, have neglected and refused to remove the said General Superintendent, Z.R. Brockway, and still neviced and refuse, thereby publicly approving, upholding, and continuing in operation the cruel and inhuman administration of the said institution, to the serious detriment of the State's good name.

by deny each and every of the allegations in the said report of March 2d, 1818, adopted by the State Bloard of
Charitica.

For a second answer to the said charges we severally
sizers: That the Sinduiry and investigation referred to
and mentioned in said charges was not conducted by
and mentioned in said charges was not conducted by
and mentioned in the said charges, or by your Excelency, to conduct antimot conducted in any legal method and and was
not impartial, suprejudiced, or therough, and as
a further answer to the subgalions it said charges,
that such investigation was (egal in its origin, course,
and completion, and was thorough and min artial, we
submit herawith making it a part of this answer
to the said charges, a memorial presented in our
names and in our benefit to the Legislature of the State
to the said charges, a memorial presented in our
names and in our benefit to the Legislature of the State
of New York, dated March 2d, 1844. A copy of such
memorial is berett annexed.

For a third answer seen of us for himself does allege
and aver that curing the entire time of such memberfusity, howelfy, howelfy howelfy howelfy howelfy howelfy howelfy
oversight and has sequired and continually had annexoversight and has sequired and continually had annexdege of the rules, regulations, practices, and details of
the system relative thereto and in force therein. He and is a denial by sach of us of the charges of miscon-duct, incompetency, and neglect of duty made in and by said charges. Wherefore we do arverally respectfully request and petition your Excellency to dismiss said charges.

Quadroon Says She Has Wealthy Rela-

MONTREAL, April 12.-A romantic case has been brought to the attention of the Montreal authorities through the application of Ogia Hart, a young mulatto girl, for assistance to find her parents. The girl is a quadroon of most prepossessing appearance. She says that her father, a mulatto named Henry Hart, was a banker in San Francisco, and her mother a white woman, whose maiden name was Julia Metcalf. Being sickly and having to travel for her health, her mother came to Canada and placed her child in the Convent of Hochelage to be educated, instructing the Sisters that whenever the amount of money she left them shoul? run short to apply to her doctor in New York till she returned for her child. That was in

till she returned for her child. That was in 1876.

From that time Ogia never heard from her parents. After two years the Sisters applied to the New York doctor for supplies. His answer was that the mother had died suddenly without providing for the child: that he had no money belonging to the, and that he had no money belonging to the, and that he knew nothing of the father or the family. They then wrote to the father's address, but received no was placed in a charitable institution in this city under the care of the Sisters of Providence. There she was kept and educated until she was 12 years old. She was then sent to the country in French Canadian families, where she worked for her maintenance until she sgot old enough to hire out as a domestic servant. The girl asserts that she has rich relatives in the States whom she is unable to find.

It was announced variance of the Company's Obligations.

It was announced variance of the Company's Obligations.

Fight for Control Grows Interesting-The Walker Party Gains a Point.

Judge Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday granted the application made by Joseph Walker, Jr., and Frederick W. Anness for a mandamus compelling the transfer agent of the Tolede, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company to allow an inspection of the stock lists in order that the plaintiffs might the stock lists in order that the plaintiffs might obtain a list of the stockholders of the company. Mr. Walker defied absolutely the charges made in the adidavit of President Eno that he is responsible for the wreck of the Toledo. Ann Arbor and North Michigan Ruilroad or that he seeks to control it in the interest of the Green Bay. Winona and St. Paul. The Blair committee, with which Mr. Walker is in sympathy, say that they are asking for proxies for the purpose of ascertaining how the floating debt was created and what inducements were offered the Ashlers to obtain their resignations from the management, thus putting the company in the control of the bondholders' committee.

pany in the control of the bondholders' com-mittee.

The bondholders' committee, on the other hand, have put forward a ticket including the names of John Jacob Astor, Amos F. Eno, J. Edward Simmons, liobert M. Galloway, George W. Quintard, and others as directors, and as-for proxies to be used in their election. The election will be held on April 18, and both sides are putting forth every effort to secure a majority.

Southwestern Traffic Association,

The meeting of the Southwestern Traffic Asociation adjourned yesterday to meet in St. Louis on April 18. The question of lighterage charges in New York and Brooklyn was not charges in New York and Brooklyn was not disposed of.

An agreement was reached providing for a continuation of the present rates by the way of the steamship lines, and for a differential scale, regiming with ib cents per low pounds on first-class, higher by the alteral lines from territory cast of points taking huffalo and l'ittsburgh rates to the Mississippi liver. It is a part of the understanding that rates from all points west of the seamboard territory, when business is moved by the steamship lines, shall be made on a full combination of locals via New York.

Mrs. Morris Steinhart Found Insane. The police of the Old slip station yesterday afternoon found a woman, who said she was Pauline Hecht, demented near the South Ferry. She was about 20 years old. Soon afterward her sister. Louisa liecht, took charge of her.

It was then learned that she was l'auline Steinhart, wife of Morris Steinhart, who has been stopping for six meaths or more at the Rt. Cloud Hotel, Forty-second street and Brusdway. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Steinhart wandered hart wandered away. It is said that never before showed symptoms of insanity



WEDDING RINGS Contain no solder and are without joint. The

only ring in the market constructed on this principir. We carry at all times the largest stock, comprising all styles, sizes and weights and range

ing in prices from \$6.00 upward to \$29.00. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK. SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, Lambert Bros., 3d Av., corner 58th St. Portrait of a Lady

who has cleaned house all day without Pearline-and she's had a lively time of it. There's another day just like it coming to-morrow-and more afterwards.

Now, see the difference. With Pearline, all this hard work would be easy: through in half the time; nobody disturbed by it. Pearline cleans, without the least harm, everything that water doesn't hurt. You won't have your paint streaked and rubbed off or your marble discolored or your temper ruffled or-well, Pearline banishes more of the ills attending

house-cleaning than anything else known-just as good for washing clothes. Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, it Back and if your grocer sends you samething in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT CONTROL. Report of Commissioner Mampton on the

Debte of the Pacific Bailronds, WASHINGTON, April 12.-Mr. Wade Hampton the Commissioner of Railroads, has prepared a brief paper embodying his views on the sub ject of Pacific railroads, indebtedness to the Government, and has laid it before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. Hampton begins with the statement that when the indebtedness matures, three forms of settlement will be presented: 1. Foreclosure. 2. Maintain the sinking fund and require that a larger percentage of net earnings be paid into it. 3. Refund the debt.

The Commissioner says: "A foreclosure

will not satisfy the debt, as a sale of the subsidized lines under decree of court would not realize more than enough to cancel the amount of the first mortgage bonds, in which

sldized lines under decree of court would not realize more than enough to cancel the amount of the first mortgage bonds, in which case the United States would be required either to lose the claim or buy in the lines and pay off the first mortgage indestedness. An estimate of the cost of reproducing the roads was made by the engineer of the Pacific Railway Commission, Mr. Richard P. Morgan, in 1887.

"It appears from this estimate that a deficiency juagment would have to be collected, and for that purpose reacrt must be had to the branch lines. The latter, in many cases, were built by the companies: in other cases the companies have become the owners, for the purpose of controlling the branches, of considerable amount of their stocks and bonds. The former are of no substantial value but some of the first mortgage bonds would be available. In the case of the mineral value but some of the first mortgage bonds would be available. In the case of the worth in the mark \$42,000,000,000 face value for timated by competent financiers to be worth in the mark \$42,000,000,000 have been deposited with Mesers. Drexel, Morgan & Co., as security for the companies in controlled lines could be secured in the same way by the purchase under judicial sale of the means through which the control is exercised. The properties haveing thus been secured, the operation of the roads would either devolve upon the Government, through a locard of Managers or a Commission as provided for in bill H. R. 306, or in a lease or resale of the same to the lighest responsible bidder. Railway management by Congress, aside from being opposed to the settled policy of the Government, would be not only a doubtful but a dangerous experiment. The sinking fund may be maintained and a larger proportion of me tearnings required to be paid into it, so that not only current linerest may be met but the principal of the bunds gradually diminished. This proposition, which he commissioner directs the attention of the form of a proposed bill which was submitted for app

Delaware and Hudson stockholders show that there are 2.000 shares in the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt and that the members of the proxy committee of the majority committee of the Board of Managers hold only 900 shares, while the proxy committee of the minority hold about 8,200 shares. President Olyphant holds thirty shares and Col. Le Grand B. Cannon 3,200 shares.

Col. Cannon, in his statement published in THE SUN yesterday morning, spoke of the great value of the coal lands of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A further examination into the possibilities of these lands is interesting in view of the claim that a con-

amination into the possibilities of these lands is interesting in view of the claim that a conservative policy forbids the division of any part of the surplus among the stockholders in connection with the proposed issue of stock to retire the bonds maturing Oct. I.

The estimate made by experts of the coal unmined in these lands puts the amount at 240,000,000 tons and this is considered a low estimate. The capital stock of the company outstanding is \$50,000,000 and the bonded indebtedness is about \$10,000,000, a total of liabilities/of \$40,000,000, to that there are six tons of coal unmined for every dollar of the securities of the company outstanding. By this calculation the coal need only be sold at 16 2-3 conts a ton in the ground in order to pay every dollar of the stocks and bonds of the company. The company is now paying however, a royalty of 50 cents a ton for coal taken from lands not owned and pays the coal taken from lands not owned and pays the coal taken from lands not owned and pays the coal taken from lands not owned and pays the coal taken from lands not owned and pays the coal taken from lands not owned and pays the coal taken from lands not owned and pays the coal taken from lands not owned and pays the coal taken from lands not owned and pays the coal taken from lands under the present rate of uncettion of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is about 4.000,000 tons a year, at which rate its estimated reserves would be exhausted only at the end of sixty years. It is the custom of some other companies to put by a certain sum for each ton of coal mined as a sinking fund. Should the Delaware and Hudson adopt this policy a charge of five cents a ton for every tan mined would produce \$500,000 a rear. This samount invested year after fear at compound interest would run up into enormous proportions, and the amount to be charged against the coal mined could be graduated according to the requirements of the sinking funds.

This calculation is based solely on the value of the coal and, and these not ta

The South Carolina Kaltroad Sold.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The sale of the South Carolina Bailway took place here to-day under order of court. There was but one bid, that of Wheeler H. Peckham of New York, who represents the first mortgage bondholders, for \$1,000,0081. The road was purchased by Mr. Peekham for Messrs, Henry W. Smith, Gustave keesel, and Teter tieddes, syndicate for the first mortgage bondholders, and with the first mortgage bondholders, and with the first mortgage bondholders, and with the migrae was about \$1,000,0000. While it was impossible to get positive statements, it is well understood that the houlsville and Yashville, which was interested in the extent of \$3,000,000 in second mortgage bonds, is a some way interested in the purchase and has taken stens to profess its londs. It is also thought that the new owners will likely clout the lion, D. II. Chamberiain President. represents the first mortgage bondholders, for

The Ric mond and Danvide Foresianure, RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—The decree for the percelosure and sale of the Bichmond and Danwille finding and was not considered by Julige food here to-day, but will be to morrow their the food here to-day, but will be to morrow their the Judge would not be here, and left the city about. He arrived at S.F. M., and telegraphed than be return. hem to return.

Spring Mehedn'es to He Acep'ed May 18. The American Railway Association, which has been in season for twofdays at the hotel Brunswick, has Rued May 13 as the date for making the spring changes in time tables. THEY SAY ROPER ROPED 'PW

Men Who Paid Him for Loans They Didn's Get Sue to Recover Their Money.

One of a series of suits against the Mutual Building and Loan Syndicate of Jersey City was tried yesterday before Judge Puster in the First District Court. The plaintiff was Louis Biebermann of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. He seeks to recover \$134.37 which he paid to O. W. Roper, treasurer of the syndicate, as the preliminary expenses connected with a loan of \$3,500 which he was to get a year or two ago, but hasn't got yet. Lawyer John Dennis. who appeared for the plaintiff, denounced the syndicate as a swindling concern. The syndirate advertises extensively that it is prepared to lend money to any amount for the purpose of providing people with their own homes. When an application is made a certain amount of cash is required to be paid down for preliminary expenses, and the applicant is assured that the company's own architect will be around in the course of a few days to prepare plans for the house, and as soon as the plans

plans for the house, and as soon as the plans are completed the syndicate will furnish the money to buy the ground and build the house, the syndicate to secure liself by taking a mortgage on the property.

The company has received hundreds of applications and the money to meet proliminary expenses. Some of the applications were made nearly two years ago. The only satisfaction the applicants get when they apply to Treasurer hoper for information is that they must await their turn. A large number of them have become weary of waiting, and are suing to recover their money. Lawyer Dennin cross-examined Mr. Roper yesterday afternoon.

"How many loans have you made in New Jersey?" he asked.

I can't say," answered the witness. "I den't tany loans has your concern issued anywhere?"

I don't know exactive about seven or eight.

anywhere?"
I don't know exactly; about seven or eight.
I think."
The witness admitted that there were several hundred applications on file. The receipts were from \$500 to \$5,000 a month, and the concern's income last year was \$22,000 or thereabouts.

What do you do with all the money?" asked Mr. Dennin.

"Forty per cent, of it goes to support agancies and pay salaries, and the remainder is held in reserve to make loans."

"Were you ever convicted of a crime in Massachusetts?" asked the lawyer suddenly.

The witness flushed and then became pale, and answered. I don't know what you mean by a crime."

Ex-Judge Seymour objected to the question, but Judge Puster admitted it.

"I was convicted of conspiracy, but that is only a misdemeanor in Massachusetts." answered the witness reluctantly.

The defence set up was that each applicant will get his loan as soon as his turn comes, but when anybody's turn would come Mr. Roper was unable to say.

Judge Puster reserved decision. I don't know exactly; about seven or eight.

IN DOUBT ABOUT OSCAR ADLER.

The Jury Acquit H'm of Forging Mit Patter's Name to Promissory Notes, The trial of Oscar Adler, who is charged with forging his father's name to promissory notes and using the proceeds for his own purposes. was continued yesterday before Justice O'Brien In the Court of Over and Terminer. John Mc-Lean and George Orr testified to his good

Then Adler was called in his own behalf. He admitted drawing the notes, but said that his father was cognizant of the transactions. The proceeds of the notes, he said, were deposited in his father's nank and to his father's account. He denied that he used any of the money for his own purposes.

The case was given to the jury at 3% o'clock. About 10 o'clock they sent a communication to the Judge to the Affect list the hundre to the fact for the sent as the sent accommunication to

About 100 stock they sent a communication to the Judge to the effect that they had agreed as to the first count in the indictment, and found that the accused did not forge the notes; but that they could not agree as to the second count in the indictment, which charges him with having uttered the forged notes. Justice O'Brien waited half an hour in the hope that an agreement might be reached, but as it was not, he had the jury locked up for the night.

MRS. HOLDEN'S WINDFALL.

She Needed the Money She Will Get from Her Falthle.s Husband's Estate. Catherine Holden, the blind widew of Henry

8. Holden of Chicago, is expected back in this city this evening, having won her contest for her husband's estate. The other widow. Laura C. Holden, abandoned her claim when she heard the pitiful story of Mrs. Holden No. 1.
The latter then offered one-fifth of the estate to Mrs. Holden No. 2.
Mrs. Catherine Holden lives at 420 East Seventy-seventh street. She has a family of three sons and four daughters, and several grandchildren. They all live in New York. Her brother is old Tom Kenny, color sergeant during the war in the Sixty-first New York Regiment. One of her daughters who lives with her is Mrs. Katle Gallagher.
Mrs. Holden has been in strattened circumstances, and the estate of her faithless hubband will be gladly received. she heard the pitiful story of Mrs. Holden No. 1.

Striking Silk Weavers Get an Increase and Go Back to Work.

The strike at Schwartzenback's silk mill in West Hoboken, which has been on for several weeks, ended yesterday, and the strikers returned to work. On Wednesday the firm re-quested a conference with a committee of the strikers and the difficulty was amicably arranged. The strikers had asked for an inranged. The strikers had asked for an increase of 25 per cent. The firm proposed to make an increase of from 18 to 22 per cent. The proposition was submitted to the 500 strikers at a meeting held in the Casine and they accented it.

The strike at Simon's silk mill is still in progress and some of the strikers are resorting to violence. Yesterday they stood outside of the mill and threw stones at Forsman Bauer. The police were called and drove them away.

The Actors' Reilef Coumtitee's Work Completed.

The Actors' Relief Committee completed its work yesterday and turned over a balance to the Actors' Fund of \$1.554.24. The committee received subscriptions amounting to fooled and distributed \$3.170.94. The halines has been turned into the Actors' Fund to be used as a special fund.

8463,000 of Bonds Alleg d to Hate Been

btolen-Santnaw, Migh., April 12, -A third warrant ras issued to-day for Newell B. Parsons in the Wellstone vault-looting case. The completat on which the warrant was issued allows that Increase abstracted from the vault of the the cinnail. Saginaw and Mastinae followed tonics, the property of the first parable to hearer to the value of subtract states to hearer to the value of subtract and reached to the control of the first parable to hearer to the market and pleaded not guilty. But was trait at \$25,000, which he was made to further the property of that it has just been discovered that it has just been discovered that reported that it has just been a

BETHESDA

AMERICA'S PAVORITE WATER. Hen. J. B. Fernker, excitor, of Chie. ther and who competed the call of the call